Histography



New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio,
Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina

PROFESSIONAL CREDITS

HISTOGRAPHY: SURVEY OF THE 50 UNITED STATES
Chapter 4, Sections 1 and 2

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STATES AND CAPITALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE	*ABR*	*ADM*	*CAPITAL*	*STATE*	*ABR*	*ADM*	*CAPITAL*
Alabama	AL	1819	Montgomery	**Montana**	MT	1889	Helena
Alaska	AK	1959	Juneau	**Nebraska**	NE	1867	Lincoln
Arizona	AZ	1912	Phoenix	**Nevada**	NV	1864	Carson City
Arkansas	AR	1836	Little Rock	**New Hampshire**	NH	1788	Concord
California	CA	1850	Sacramento	**New Jersey**	NJ	1787	Trenton
Colorado	CO	1876	Denver	**New Mexico**	NM	1912	Santa Fe
Connecticut	CT	1788	Hartford	**New York**	NY	1788	Albany
Delaware	DE	1787	Dover	**North Carolina**	NC	1789	Raleigh
Florida	FL	1845	Tallahassee	**North Dakota**	ND	1889	Bismarck
Georgia	GA	1788	Atlanta	**Ohio**	OH	1803	Columbus
Hawaii	HI	1959	Honolulu	**Oklahoma**	OK	1907	Oklahoma City
Idaho	ID	1890	Boise	**Oregon**	OR	1859	Salem
Illinois	IL	1818	Springfield	**Pennsylvania**	PA	1787	Harrisburg
Indiana	IN	1816	Indianapolis	**Rhode Island**	RI	1790	Providence
Iowa	IA	1846	Des Moines	**South Carolina**	SC	1788	Columbia
Kansas	KS	1861	Topeka	**South Dakota**	SD	1889	Pierre
Kentucky	KY	1792	Frankfort	**Tennessee**	TN	1796	Nashville
Louisiana	LA	1812	Baton Rouge	**Texas**	TX	1845	Austin
Maine	ME	1820	Augusta	**Utah**	UT	1896	Salt Lake City
Maryland	MD	1788	Annapolis	**Vermont**	VT	1791	Montpelier
Massachusetts	MA	1788	Boston	**Virginia**	VA	1788	Richmond
Michigan	MI	1837	Lansing	**Washington**	WA	1889	Olympia
Minnesota	MN	1858	Saint Paul	**West Virginia**	WV	1863	Charleston
Mississippi	MS	1817	Jackson	**Wisconsin**	WI	1848	Madison
Missouri	MO	1821	Jefferson City	**Wyoming**	WY	1890	Cheyenne
				District of Columbia	DC	1790	U.S. Capital

- **ABR = Abbreviation of state name – used for postal codes, maps, etc.**
- **ADM = Year statehood was granted (state admitted to the United States of America).**

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States

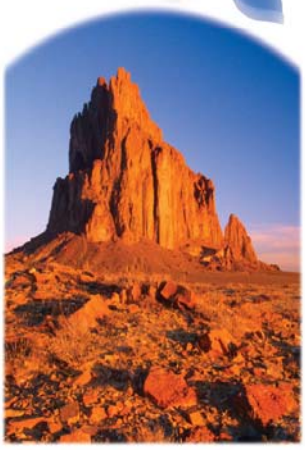


New Mexico
Chapter 4 Section 1
Topic 1





The striking beauty of New Mexico is sufficient to attract tourists to the "Land of Enchantment". However, famous and infamous personalities also played a significant role in putting New Mexico in the news. Even though the state's natural splendors (such as Carlsbad Caverns, White Sands National Monument, snow-capped peaks, purple sage, and Brazos Bluffs) attract multiple thousands of visitors, a rich history of Spanish explorers, cattle barons, violent outlaws, Indian wars, buffalo herds, and famous people also draw tourists to gawk, sigh, photograph, and wonder at New Mexico's past and present.



New Mexico Landscape

Spanish explorers such as Coronado, Cortez, and Padre Kino during the era between 1540 and 1700 walked along the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers, discovered the Grand Canyon, and introduced horses and agriculture to the American southwest. Those curious and daring men claimed the vast region for Spain, and named it "New Spain". It included the area currently identified as Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Texas, California, and Colorado. Explorers also introduced guns and Catholicism to Native Americans. Priests followed the early explorers to establish missions in Santa Fe, Taos, Santa Rosa, and other locations across the region.

Much of the rich history emerged during the mid 1800s, when the New Mexico Territory was the home of massive herds of buffalo, wild ***mustang*** horses, and angry bands of Apache, Kiowa, Ute, and Comanche Indians. Sprawling ranches were scattered across the plains area south and east of Santa Fe and Taos. The famous Maxwell Ranch east of Taos consisted of several thousand acres of rangeland populated with massive herds of cattle and horses. Maxwell was known for his generosity and fairness to Indians, soldiers, pioneers, strangers, and neighboring ranchers. During the same era, the famous frontiersman Kit Carson occupied a beautiful ranch near Taos. Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Taos were hubs for fur traders, ***freighters***, rustlers, and pioneers traveling west.

VOCABULARY

Mustang: descendents of horses brought by the Spaniards
Freighters: men who drove wagons of freight

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Among the most infamous personalities was a mentally-deranged bandit, thief, and murderer known as Billy the Kid. His real name was William Bonney. Bill's murderous involvement in the Lincoln County War between rival horse and cattle thieves made headlines in eastern newspapers. Billy represented the lawlessness that ruled the New Mexico Territory. Cattle rustlers, marauding Indians, tough freighters, ***malcontent*** ex-Civil War soldiers, profit-hungry buffalo hunters, and gun-slinging Texans carved out a history of violence, bloodshed, and death across the state.



Billy the Kid

So violent was New Mexico during the 1870s, that President Rutherford Hayes appointed General Lew Wallace as Territorial Governor. His task was to clean up New Mexico, especially counties such as Colfax, Lincoln, and Rio Arriba, where political corruption and violence were ***pandemic***. Wallace met with Billy the Kid in an effort to resolve the Lincoln County War. Billy shunned Governor Wallace's offer of clemency, and "The Kid" continued his crime spree. Governor Wallace issued an order for law-enforcement officials to capture or kill Billy. Finally, he was cornered and shot near Fort Sumner by Sheriff Pat Garrett.

VOCABULARY

Malcontent: upset, disturbed
Pandemic: wide spread, almost everywhere
Intrigue: mystery
Allegedly: supposed, claimed to be true
Buffs: knowledgeable and enthusiastic about a subject

During the early 1900s, a writer named Zane Grey began publishing novels about Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah during the turbulent 1800s. Grey mingled romance, adventure, ***intrigue*** and vivid descriptions of New Mexico's mountains, canyons, plains, storms, and sunsets. He wrote dozens of novels about the west, including *Knights of the Range* and *Fighting Caravans*, which featured ruthless rustlers, Texas gunfighters, Indian warriors, and beautiful women in settings near Santa Fe, Taos, Las Vegas, and Cimarron. Grey's descriptive novels enticed readers in eastern cities to flock to New Mexico to "relive" the perceived romantic settings of Grey's books.

Even today, tourists flock to New Mexico's "Land of Enchantment" to ski, fish, hunt, hike, gamble, photograph, paint, shop, write, or just to muse while sorting out life issues. Popular tourist sites include Los Alamos (where scientists worked on the first atomic bomb), Socorro (27 radar dishes for tracking sounds from space), Carlsbad Caverns, Roswell (***allegedly*** where earth was invaded by aliens), Chama (popular for writers, artists, and photographers who capture scenes on film, canvas, or paper, and hunters from around the world who harvest elk, deer, bear, and mountain lions). History-***buffs*** ride the steam-powered train from Chama across the ten thousand feet high Cumbres Pass. Chama is also a resting place for hikers who follow the Continental Divide trail from Las Cruces through Montana. Another respected site is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial near Angel Fire.

New Mexico is one of the four states that comprise the "Four Corners" area where Arizona, Colorado, New

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Mexico, and Utah converge. Fossil beds and ancient petroglyphs also attract novice and professional archaeologists. Among New Mexico's rich heritage are numerous Native American sites, where Navajo, Apache, Hopi, and Comanche craftsmen create fantastic jewelry, made from silver and turquoise stones, along with blankets, purses, vests, and jackets made from wool. Alfalfa fields produce hay that feeds multiple thousands of dairy cattle in New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Thousands of pine trees in northern New Mexico have been destroyed by pine beetles that render once-beautiful trees to drab skeletons with grotesque grey branches. One of the most unusual tourist attractions near Taos is a community of below-ground homes with surface towers, walls, spires, and solar panels. Nearby is the beautiful Rio Grande Gorge, a spectacular cut in the barren region. A dozen gambling casinos operate on Indian reservations, contributing to poverty and alcoholism. Sadly, New Mexico leads the nation for per-capita percentages of pregnancies among unmarried Native Americans.

The state motto is "It grows as it goes." The Pinon Pine is the state tree. Green and red chili peppers grow in Hatch (called the Chili Capital of the World), and are popular among gourmet cooks. Every visitor should taste Indian fry bread and delicious guacamole, made from avocados. The state flower is the Yucca. The Great Roadrunner is the state bird. Statehood was established in 1912, with Santa Fe as the state capital. Cultural enrichment is available at the Santa Fe Opera for people who appreciate quality stage productions. Students and visitors browse through museums, online sources, and libraries to learn about famous (and infamous) New Mexico people, such as Bill Mauldin (WWII cartoonist), Billy the Kid (outlaw and killer), Kit Carson (famous scout and guide for wagon trains, freighters, and cavalry troops), Greer Garson (famous for her acting role in the WWII film, *Mrs. Miniver*), Conrad Hilton (founder of Hilton Hotels), and Nancy Lopez (golf celebrity). Governor Susana Martinez became the first Hispanic Republican female governor in the United States. The state constitution preamble starts with the words, "We the people of New Mexico, grateful to Almighty God for the security of liberty…"

The famous Route 66 (now I-40) brings tourists to enjoy New Mexico's many attractions, including the annual hot air balloon festival in Albuquerque. A southern route (I-10) enters New Mexico at Las Cruces and crosses into Arizona west of Lordsburg. That route is barren and desolate. But, the current 75 mile-per-hour speed limit allows travelers to zip across the state in a few hours. Along the way, visitors view the old stomping grounds of Apache warriors, Geronimo and Cochise. Long stretches of the route were established for Butterfield Stagecoaches after the Civil War. Tourists stop at Deming and Lordsburg to purchase sparkling rocks and jewelry. By whatever route people enter New Mexico, they are assured of a memorable visit.



Highway in New Mexico



Hot air balloon festival in New Mexico

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Famous Person Vignette: Lew Wallace



Lew Wallace was the son of the governor of Indiana. At age 16, Wallace developed an interest in poetry, law, and history. He became an attorney, and was a Civil War general. Several years after the Civil War, Wallace accepted the ***precarious*** position of Territorial Governor of New Mexico with the task of making New Mexico safe for pioneers to settle, and for ranchers to produce beef for eastern cities. A major objective was to put a stop to the Lincoln County War inflamed by the notorious Billy the Kid. While serving in the Union army, Wallace had under his command a man named Robert Ingersoll, a brilliant orator, who was also known for his ***agnostic***-based, anti-Christian beliefs. At a chance meeting after the war, Ingersoll invited Wallace to discuss spiritual issues. During that meeting, Wallace listened to Ingersoll's arguments against Christianity. So disturbed was Wallace after the meeting, that he spent the next seven years researching the Bible and other historical documents with the objective to prove or disprove the ***tenets*** of Christianity. Wallace became a Christian based on what he considered overwhelming evidence that Jesus Christ was indeed the Son of God, Messiah, and Savior of mankind.

In 1880, Wallace drew from his research to write a book entitled, *Ben-Hur: A Tale of The Christ*. It was a historical romance novel based on the life of a Jewish prince who was persecuted by an ambitious Roman officer, who had been a boyhood friend. The book was an instant success and became the most ***influential*** Christian book of that time in America. In fact, the movie, *Ben-Hur*, starring Charlton Heston (1959), won multiple awards and became one of the all-time favorite movies shown in theaters, and later on DVDs. It still is a favorite seasonal Easter "re-run" on television stations.

VOCABULARY

Precarious: dangerous
Agnostic: person who rejects the idea that mankind can know God
Tenets: beliefs held to be true
Influential: ability to persuade people

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"To avoid immoral behavior is noble; to oppose it in government is duty."

-R.E. Johnson (Educator)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



New York
Chapter 4 Section 1
Topic 2





People who mention New York usually refer to a city. That is because New York City dominates news about the state. So many historical events have occurred in "The City" that people naturally think of the "***Big Apple***", rather than of battle grounds, dairy farms, garment factories, apple orchards, and assembly plants that are also a vital part of the state of New York.

The history began when Native Americans built canoes, huts, and weapons more than a thousand years prior to observing Europeans beach their boats on Long Island in the 1600s. Spanish, French, Dutch, and English explorers, at one time or another, claimed New York. Eventually, Britain won ***jurisdiction***, before losing the American War of Independence in 1783. More than half of the battles fought during the War of Independence were in New York. In 1788, the colony of New York became the state of New York. Colonial families, many of them ***indentured*** servants from England, built farms, houses, plantations, and businesses that evolved into communities, towns, and cities.



Grand Central Station

Albany was established as the capital. By the mid 1880s, the Erie Canal and railroads connected New York City with other communities. Thomas Edison's development of electricity lighted up New York City in 1892 and began to ***illuminate*** America. New York state experienced major industrial and agricultural growth. By 1900, thousands of tourist visited places like Niagara Falls, Valley Forge, and the Statue of Liberty. The state motto is "Excelsior" (Ever Upward). Certainly, moving upward is what residents of New York did. The New York City skyline is marked by hundreds of skyscraper buildings, some of which have more than a hundred floors. The Empire State Building was completed in 1931, and was the tallest building (1250 feet tall) in the United States, until 1972, when the Twin Towers (World Trade Center) became the tallest building in the world. However, Islamic terrorists destroyed the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001. The World Trade Center was

VOCABULARY

Big Apple: nickname for New York City
Jurisdiction: authority to rule
Indentured: Employment exchanged for ship passage
Illuminate: light up

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replaced with a 1,776 feet tall building, that is currently the tallest building in New York.

The Empire State Building was the focal point of a movie called *King Kong*. The theme centered around a fictitious, giant gorilla transported from Africa to America, and a beautiful woman who was captured by the gorilla. Pilots in double-wing, WWI fighter planes killed the gorilla and rescued the terrified woman. The movie is still considered to be a classic. The Waldorf Astoria Hotel was built in 1893, and was considered the most ***elegant*** hotel in New York, until 1929, when it was torn down to make room for the Empire State Building. A new, 47-floor Waldorf Astoria luxury hotel was built in 1931. Today, it is considered to be among the most elegant hotels in the world.



The Empire State Building

Grand Central Station is the hub for subway trains that transport millions of people to and from work and tourist attractions, such as Macy's Department Store, Radio City, numerous museums, Central Park, recording studios, theaters, and Wall Street. Madison Square Garden is a popular site for music concerts, evangelical meetings, and sports events, hosting such persons as Billy Graham, Muhammad Ali, Barbra Streisand, Elvis Presley, and Taylor Swift. Thousands of people gather at ***Times Square*** each December 31st to celebrate the arrival of a new year. The New York Stock Exchange is among the world's busiest sites, where brokers manage multi-millions of dollars in financial transactions each day. In 1929, the stock market crashed, due to dreadful economic conditions and careless business ***speculation***. The value of corporate stock plunged so low that hundreds of businesses and banks closed. Economic conditions improved during WWII, when factories produced weapons, uniforms, parachutes, bandages, tanks, and ships.

Today, major corporations have their headquarters in New York City: oil companies, insurance agencies, textile exchanges, technology corporations, and broadcasting networks. Fox News, the largest cable news network in America, features such media persons as Rush Limbaugh, Sean Hannity, Laura Ingraham, and Megyn Kelly. New Yorkers Donald Trump, Bernie Sanders (and transplant, Hillary Clinton), were presidential candidates in 2016. Mr. Donald Trump, a New York businessman, was elected as the 45th US president in November, 2016. Professional sports teams compete in New York: Yankees, Mets, Giants, Jets, and a host of hockey, soccer, and other athletic teams.

New York City has been the port of entry for millions of immigrants who seek opportunity to live in America. ***Ticker tape*** Parades along Central Park Avenue have honored war heroes, presidents, and athletic teams. Famous New Yorkers include Alexander Hamilton (Founding Father), Robert Fulton (steamboat inventor), Charles

VOCABULARY

Elegant: elaborate, luxurious
Times Square: central place in New York City
Speculation: risky investment
Ticker tape: ribbons of paper

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Finney (evangelist), Babe Ruth (baseball player), Washington Irving (writer), and Franklin D. Roosevelt (president). New York City is almost like a foreign country, where more than eight million people call home. The city is also known for having the most Black female-owned businesses in the United States. Neighborhoods are identified by such ethnic groups as Irish, Greek, Italian, German, French, Jewish, Polish, and English residents. Foods and customs set each neighborhood apart from the others. Often, conflicting gangs try to dominate businesses and residents. Drugs, prostitution, gang wars, and criminal behavior make media headlines daily. The high crime rate in New York City inspired development of comic books that featured Superman, Spider-Man, Wonder Woman, and Batman. Young teenagers became avid readers and aspired to be brave and courageous defenders of neighborhoods.



A New York ticker tape parade

The educational programs in New York City are rated among the nation's most underperforming. Bureaucracy, unions, and political correctness contribute heavily to inefficiency. Consequently, private schools and home education are becoming popular. Still, New York City is considered one of the most popular cultural centers of the world. In fact, the American movie industry had its beginning on ***Broadway***. Sadly, many youth arrive in New York City with ***aspirations*** to become stars as actors/actresses, models, dancers, or musicians. Most become ***disillusioned*** victims of predators who promise "stardom", but deliver bondage to drugs, sex slavery, and ***flop houses***. For every person who becomes a star, thousands do not.



Times Square during New Year's Eve

A major world-wide attraction is Niagara Falls in northwest New York. It is a favorite site for honeymooners, films, and tourists. Upstate New York is popular for snowboard and ski enthusiasts.



Niagara Falls

VOCABULARY

Broadway: the NY theatrical district
Aspirations: lofty and high goals
Disillusioned: loss of hope, confused
Flop houses: cheap, dirty boarding places

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Vignette: New York City First Responders at 9-11, 2001



On September 11, 2001, ruthless Islamic terrorists flew two passenger planes into the World Trade Center Twin Towers. Fire broke out as fuel ignited to engulf people working at their desks. About 14,000 panic-stricken office workers rushed toward exit stairs. Bells and sirens blared at police and fire stations to summon first responders. Hospitals were put on alert; and doctors, nurses, and attendants began to set up emergency ***triage*** stations in downtown buildings.

Hundreds of uniformed men and women made multiple trips into the burning towers to rescue people. Statistics record that 2,997 died almost immediately that day, and more than 6,294 injured people were treated by medical personnel who worked tirelessly to bind wounds, treat burns, and relieve hysteria. Before the trauma ended, 71 policemen and 343 firefighters died, including men and women. Those brave people are the heroes. They represent the best, bravest, most courageous, and selfless people of New York. A New York policeman named Daniel Rodriguez (Puerto Rican), made national news when he sang *God Bless America* at a memorial service held in honor of first-responders who died at the 9-11 tragedy. Later, Rodriquez toured America and Europe, where he sang *Amazing Grace* and patriotic American songs to draw attention to the brave men and women who were victims of Islamic attacks on America.



World Trade Center - September 11, 2001

VOCABULARY

Triage: emergency first aid

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Those who stand for nothing fall for anything."

-Alexander Hamilton
(Founding Father)

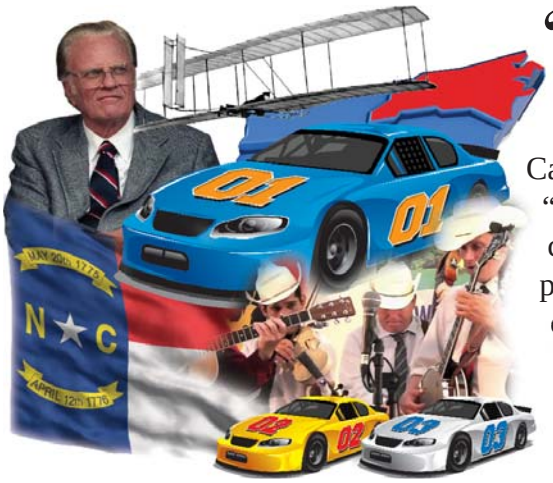
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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



North Carolina
Chapter 4 Section 1
Topic 3





"Ladies and gentlemen, start your engines!" Motors roar, wheels scream, and smoke billows as ***NASCAR*** drivers battle for the lead in championship races in North Carolina. ***Stock car*** competition is the number one sport in the "Tar Heel" state. A million visitors a year pay $6 billion collectively to watch dare-devil drivers speed at 150 miles per hour toward finish lines. ***Pit crews*** have refined tire changing, windshield washing, and refueling to a precise science; races are lost or won, greatly depending upon the efficiency of pit crews. More than 90 percent of the nation's stock car races are held in North Carolina.



Stock Car Racing

Fans also pay huge sums of money to watch the Carolina Panther professional football team compete. Other professional sports include baseball, soccer, hockey, fishing, and track. The oldest state university in the nation is the University of North Carolina, which is a basketball powerhouse, having won five national championships and 30 Atlantic Coast season titles.

Other indoor events attract thousands of tourists to North Carolina. If you like banjo back-up gospel music, North Carolina is your place. Blurred fingers on five-string banjos seem to fly up and down the instrument's neck, as thumb and fingers pick strings on the box. A banjo is, in reality, a drum with strings on an attached neck. It was probably invented by African natives, and was often used by Black slaves on American plantations by the early 1800s. Tapping toes and bobbing heads keep time to familiar tunes.

Bluegrass music (built around fiddles, banjos, and guitars) is a way of life in North Carolina, where old-time ***gospel*** preaching and singing are a regular Sunday morning event in churches. Many congregations sing and sway to keep time with vocalists and musicians, who do their best to prepare church attendees to listen to preachers. Drums, keyboards, and banjos are used in churches,

VOCABULARY

NASCAR: National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing
Stock car: car modified for high-speed racing
Pit crews: people who service race cars during races
Bluegrass: music played on stringed instruments
Gospel: Bible-based sermons

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classical orchestras, Saturday night music festivals, and in parlor gatherings among high-society families.



A Bluegrass Music Group

North Carolina was one of the original 13 British colonies established in America. It became a state in 1789. Borders include Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Atlantic Ocean. The state motto is "To be, rather than to seem." Raleigh is the capital. Daily ***commuters*** travel on congested highways and streets in Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, and Fayetteville. Chief rivers include the scenic Roanoke, Neuse, and Yadkin. Thousands of tourists visit the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, the National Parkway, and the Great Smoky Mountains to view eye-catching dogwood blossoms and red cardinal birds. The highest point in the state is 6,684 feet Mount Mitchell. Sports fishermen enjoy 1,500 lakes bigger than ten acres, and sandy beaches at Cape Hatteras. The state population exceeds nine million, of which 21.5 percent are African Americans.

VOCABULARY

Commuters: people who drive to work
Secede: leave, pull out of
Paternal: pertaining to fathers

In 1861, North Carolina hesitated to join the Confederacy because of areas of strong opposition to slavery. Ultimately, the state legislature voted to ***secede*** from the Union, and join the Confederate States of America. During the Civil War, North Carolina cities contributed critical military supplies to the Rebel army. Prior to secession, the main source of revenue was agriculture: hogs, tobacco, cattle, cotton, peanuts, and corn. Those crops still generate millions of dollars in the state. Today, the state's chief revenue-generating businesses include military installations, tourism, the Veterans Medical Center in Asheville, auto racing, tobacco products, and liquids manufactured for cleaning kitchens and bathrooms. North Carolina leads the nation in production of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

The state's African-American population represents 57% of prisoners, of which 44.5 percent are incarcerated because of drug trafficking, homicide against other Black males, or rape of fatherless Black girls. Less than 68 percent of North Carolina Black students graduate from high school with peers. Between 60 – 70 percent of Black children reside in homes without biological fathers.

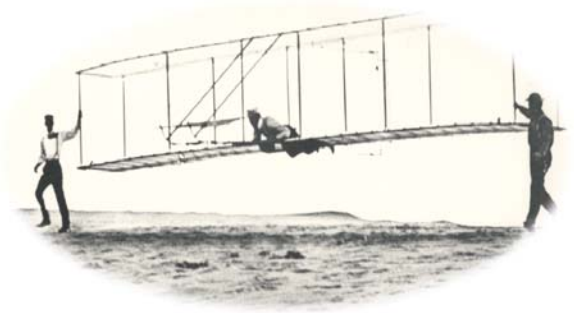
Fatherlessness is the most identifiable contributor to out-of-wedlock pregnancy, the reason teens skip school, and why teens of both genders (black and white) make unwise choices regarding school attendance, activities with peers, and relationships with employers. The lack of positive ***paternal*** guidance, nurturing discipline, and gender affirmation leave a void that teenagers often try to fill with drugs, gangs and sexual activities. Consequently, a majority of Black teenagers lack employability skills. Thus, they reach adulthood ill-prepared to gain and retain meaningful employment. Recently, North

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Carolina elected the first African-American to lead the Republican Party in the state. However, more than 80 percent of African-Americans in North Carolina align with the Democratic Party.

Famous people from North Carolina include Andrew Johnson (president), Dolly Madison (***first lady***), Richard Petty (auto racer), Sugar Ray Leonard (boxer), and Billy Graham (evangelist). Students who seek educational alternatives to public school attend 754 private schools, or learn at home. In recent years, the number of homeschool students has surpassed the number of students who attend private schools. Annual home school state conventions attract thousands of parents and students, who select curriculum from more than 200 ***vendors***.

The first airplane flight occurred in 1903, when the Wright brothers flew their aircraft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Pepsi Cola was invented there in 1898. This topic's vignette features the most popular North Carolina resident and evangelist in the world.

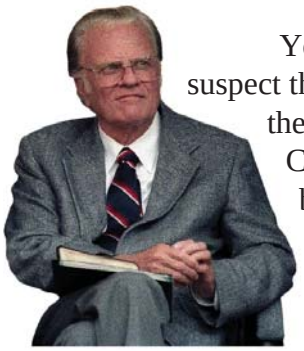


The Wright brothers test their prototype plane at Kitty Hawk.

VOCABULARY

First lady: wife of a president
Vendors: providers of products, salespersons
Tent crusade: a meeting held in a large tent

Famous Person Vignette: Billy Graham



You would never suspect that a farm boy from the hills of North Carolina would become one of the most famous men in the world. However, that is exactly what happened to Billy Graham, who was born in 1918. He graduated from high school and attended a small Bible institute in Florida, where he earned a degree. He later earned another college degree from Wheaton College in Illinois. He married Ruth, the daughter of missionaries to China. Graham was tall, good-looking, smart, and honest. He preached a ***tent crusade*** in Los Angeles in the 1950s, and was noticed by media persons, who featured Graham on front pages of newspapers.

Consequently, the young evangelist became a household name, and was suddenly thrust into world-wide fame. He spoke to crowds of thousands of people who attended crusades in order to understand how the Bible pertained to everyday life. Fifty-one times, Graham was named among the ten most influential men in the world. He also received the Congressional Medal of Honor and other awards in recognition of his integrity, financial honesty, sincerity, and for being a positive role model for youth and adults. He was even called "the counselor to presidents".

During the 1970s and 1980s, Graham filled huge US sports stadiums, Carnegie Hall, and conference facilities in such places as Canada, Russia, China, Africa, Europe, and South America. His preaching was basic New Testament values, presented in a simple and straight-forward explanation of

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the way people could experience a new life through application of Biblical virtues. He also courageously, but graciously, preached against the horrors and abuses of communism. Throughout his lifetime, Graham preached to more than 215 million people.

Billy Graham's son, Franklin Graham, assumed leadership of his father's ministry, and expanded it to include Samaritan's Purse, a disaster-relief organization that has helped people recover from such events as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and terrorism. Franklin Graham also directs Operation Christmas Child, which collects and distributes shoeboxes filled with toys, toiletry items, books, and small personal items for children on Indian reservations and villages, towns, and cities around the world.

WATCH VIDEO
Wright Brothers



Lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, NC

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"When wealth is lost, nothing is lost; when health is lost, something is lost; when character is lost, all is lost."
-Billy Graham (Preacher)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



North Dakota
Chapter 4 Section 1
Topic 4





North Dakota is a place of contrasts. It is frigid-cold in winter and sweaty-hot in summer. More than 90 percent of the state is rural, remote land used for agriculture. Great fields produce thousands of acres of flax seed, canola, wheat, rye, barley, beans, and sunflowers. In fact, most of the nation's flax seeds come from North Dakota. The state also produces more than 41 million pounds of honey each year. Bee hives populate fields where farmers invite bee keepers to place hives near fields to pollinate crops. Tractors are in constant motion during spring and summer as men and boys plow, plant, cultivate, and harvest crops. Boys learn to drive tractors at young ages. Work boots, blue jeans, plaid shirts, and caps are common attire on streets and in school hallways throughout the year.

Each fall, hunters from around the world, drive and fly into North Dakota to hunt pheasant, antelope, deer, and buffalo. The land has always attracted men in search of adventure. Native Americans survived by hunting, fishing, and gathering plant foods from the land. French fur traders during the 1700s trapped beaver, fox, and mink along streams and rivers. After the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, pioneers began to drift into the land. Railroads crossed from east to west in the 1870s, encouraging settlers from Europe to flock to the area in pursuit of free land for farming. Most of the early settlers were immigrants from Europe.



Western Meadowlark - State Bird of North Dakota

Statehood was granted in 1889. North Dakota covers about 70,689 square miles. Bismarck was established as the capital. The motto is "Liberty and Union Now and Forever, One and Inseparable". The state constitution begins with the words, "We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty…" Even today, the population is only about 740,000 people, making North Dakota one of the least-populated states. Fossils of ancient sea life are often discovered. The largest towns are Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, Dickinson,

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and Mandan. Urban populations change as oil production impacts communities.

The discovery of billions of gallons of recoverable petroleum through ***hydraulic fracturing*** (fracking) in ***shale oil*** near Williston, in 2007, greatly altered the state's economy and way of life. Some schools more than doubled in size within half a dozen years. Motels, restaurants, ***night spots***, and apartment dwellings sprang up in previously open fields, as men and women flocked to North Dakota in search of jobs, quick money, and adventure.

Neighborhoods that were previously lazy and quiet, became noisy, rowdy, and unsafe, especially for women and girls who were often harassed by drunk oil field workers looking for female companionship. Tragically, drug and alcohol abuse, gambling, and debt blighted many communities. Young men with huge paychecks, time on their hands, alcohol breath, and lust for adventure roamed streets at night. Single women were in constant danger of assault. Even though a few churches were organized, life in oilfield towns was rough.

Farmers and ranchers, whose land was developed for oil ***extraction***, suddenly drove new pickup trucks, snowmobiles, and tractors. Money flowed. Life changed as people experienced sudden wealth and prosperity.



North Dakotan Oil Field

Girls and women sported stylish smartphones, clothes, shoes, and jewelry. Cash was king as people spent money as if it had no end. Apartments rented for several thousand dollars. The cost of evening meals for couples exceeded $100. Hundreds of young oil field workers were rich on Friday nights and broke on Sunday mornings.

The oil production business caused communities to go ***boom or bust*** quickly. Families experienced wealth and poverty within relatively short periods of time as petroleum prices ebbed and flowed in the economy. Wise people saved money in times of boom, and lived responsibly during times of bust. Some workers left North Dakota with enough money to buy new houses and vehicles, or to pay for college expenses back home. Most workers wasted their money, and left the state broken, financially and morally.

Numerous famous people have come from North Dakota: Louis L'Amour (western writer), Peggy Lee (singer), Lawrence Welk (musician), and Roger Maris (baseball player). Most students have read about Teddy Roosevelt, who went to North Dakota to regain his health in 1883. He returned to New York in great health, and eventually became the 26th president. You will read about him in the vignette.

VOCABULARY

Hydraulic fracturing: oil removal by use of water
Shale oil: petroleum stored in shale deposits
Night spots: night clubs, bars, saloons
Extraction: removal
Boom or bust: wealth or poverty

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Famous Person Vignette: Theodore Roosevelt



Theodore ("Teddy", TR) Roosevelt went from New York to North Dakota in 1883 at age 24 as a sickly young man. He weighed a mere 135 pounds, was frail, almost blind, and broken-hearted. Both his mother and young wife had recently died on the same day, and Teddy was depressed. He was from a wealthy family, but money could not erase his sadness. The young ***aristocratic*** man became a rough and tough cowboy. He rode horses, branded calves, and roped steers. He learned to build fences. He gained thirty pounds and built up strong muscles. Teddy returned to New York, where he became involved in politics.

About that time, he married Edith Carow, whom he had known as a child. He became known as a no-nonsense man who did not tolerate corruption and ***graft***. When ***hostilities*** broke out with Spain in 1898, Teddy put together a group of men called "The Rough Riders" to fight the Spanish in Cuba. Dare-devil action at the Battle of San Juan Hill earned Teddy a hero's reputation that propelled him into national ***acclaim***.

TR was elected vice president of the United States under William McKinley, and became president when McKinley was assassinated in 1901. Teddy was a conservationist who ***initiated*** a nationwide effort to establish national parks, such as Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Grand Canyon. More parks and monuments are named after him than any other man. He designated 100 million acres as public land. His face is sculptured in granite along with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln at Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota.

In his efforts to conserve nature, TR became a ***progressive*** politician, who expanded the role and power of the federal government, causing some people to resent the ***encroachment*** growth of government into the private enterprise economic system. Teddy promoted big government to fight corruption, as well as government action to preserve America's wonder and beauty in nature.

Theodore Roosevelt was a very literate man who wrote more than 40 books. He was an ***avid*** hunter, not only in America, but in Africa. He founded The Boone and Crockett Club in an effort to promote responsible hunting. He was a great man who was a role model of independence, bravery, courage, and intelligence.

VOCABULARY

Aristocratic: wealthy, high society
Graft: criminal action
Hostilities: military conflict
Acclaim: popularity
Initiated: started, put into action
Progressive: promotes government power
Encroachment: intrusion
Avid: enthusiastic

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"It is not what we have that will make us a great nation; it is the way in which we use it."

-Teddy Roosevelt (26th US President)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Ohio
Chapter 4 Section 1
Topic 5





Dream chasers like Ohio. The combination of weather, terrain, industry, and education allow young people to pick from a variety of career opportunities or colleges. More than 136 college campuses are available, as well as 1,172 private schools. That is, in part, due to the ***Northwest Ordinance*** of 1787. It included the words, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The United States Congress established the means by which the wilderness west of Pennsylvania could become individual states with educated residents. Establishing churches and schools was an important aspect of the route to Ohio statehood.



Amish Children

Pioneers who bravely ventured into Ohio forests in the 1780s dreamed of owning farms and homes, and being able to raise children and build communities. Those early settlers faced harsh winters, spring floods, hostile Indians, and back-breaking labor. They had to cut trees to build their own homes and barns. Men and boys had to know how to handle plows, rifles, cattle, horses, shovels, and axes. Women had to know how to weave cloth, deliver babies at home, cook wild game over open fires, milk cows, and to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to children. Saturday night baths were a luxury, as were clean changes of clothes. Haircuts were seldom, and were often done with sharp knives or razors. Girls and women had to be creative regarding hygiene, preparing meals, entertaining children, sewing clothes, and keeping house.

VOCABULARY

Northwest Ordinance: guidelines established by Congress to settle areas west of New York
Amish: Christians who adopted a non-modern rural lifestyle

Statehood was granted in 1803. The capital is Columbus. The state motto is "With God, all things are possible." Borders include Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan, and Lake Erie. The nickname is "The Buckeye State". Chief cities include Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Sandusky, Akron, Canton, and Youngstown. The largest population of ***Amish*** people in the United States lives in Ohio. Oberlin College in 1833 was the

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first college in America to admit African-Americans (called Negroes then) and women.

As communities grew, people began to specialize in industry, schools, and various skills. Men started their own blacksmith shops, fruit farms, cattle ranches, wagon factories, mines, ***livery stables***, and merchandise stores. Women started restaurants, ***boarding houses***, laundry facilities, child-care facilities, schools, music classes, and ***tailoring*** businesses. Cottage industries grew into factories, medical clinics, schools, and orphanages. Homes built of logs gave way to facilities built of stone, bricks, and ***milled*** lumber. Canvas-covered windows were replaced with glass panes. Doors previously suspended with leather straps were hung on metal hinges. Dirt floors were covered with wooden planks, clay tiles, and eventually, carpet. Candles and oil lamps were discarded in preference for electric lights by the late 1890s. Outdoor toilets were replaced with indoor plumbing. Well-drawn water was gladly discarded in favor of kitchen sinks supplied with hand-pumps. Hand-delivered messages were replaced with phones in the 1890s. Today, smartphones, tablets, and computers are used in most homes.

By mid 1900, Ohio was host to some of the nation's leading coal mines, colleges, industrial rubber plants, and horse ranches. At one time Ohio was known as the "Rubber Capital" of the world, because of production of tires, balloons, and hoses. However, most Ohio rubber-based factories have been relocated to other states. Some contemporary tire manufactories supply tires for race cars and big trucks. Prior to 1900, Canton was a leading producer of watches. At one time, more than 2,300 people were employed in manufacturing watches in Canton. However, like many industries, watch-making in Ohio died. ***Equestrian*** competition ranks high in Ohio, as men and women compete in jumping events, ***harness racing***, and shows for quarter horses and thoroughbreds. Accomplished musicians meet annually in Ohio to compete for world titles in piano and other instruments.



Harness Racing in Ohio

Family-owned businesses operate such enterprises as landscaping, auto repair, storage facilities, home construction, real estate, sporting retailers, private academies, health spas, accounting, voice teachers, glass installation, and appliance repair. In fact, small businesses make up the majority of revenue-producing companies, not only in Ohio, but across the nation.

As is the case with all heavily-populated areas of the nation, Ohio has to deal with such ***blights*** as polluted rivers, drug and alcohol abuse, fatherlessness, domestic violence, teenage run-aways, unemployment,

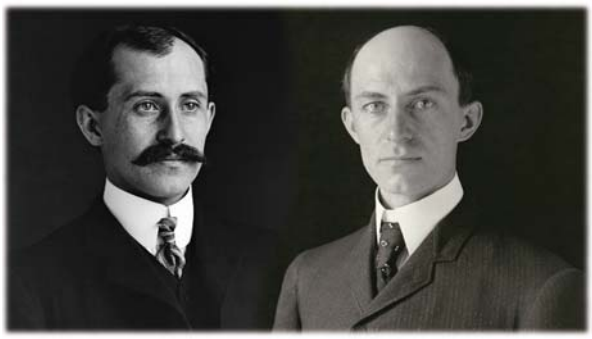
VOCABULARY

Livery stables: place to keep horses
Boarding houses: homes with rooms for rent
Tailoring: making and mending garments
Milled: lumber that has been made smooth
Equestrian: pertaining to horses
Harness racing: two-wheeled carts pulled by trotting horses
Blights: unacceptable things or activities

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online predators, and school dropouts. These issues likely have a direct tie to ***deviation*** from the Northwest Ordinance warning that the absence of moral values in education produces illiteracy and other negative social conditions. Fortunately, numerous counseling and recovery services are available to troubled teens and families in most metropolitan areas. Additionally, private schools and home school offer alternatives to secular institutions that prohibit or discourage discussion of moral values.

Ohio weather is generally harsh in winter, and humid in summer. Annual snowfalls range from 18 inches near Cleveland to four inches near Cincinnati. Sport ***enthusiasts*** enjoy such winter activities as ice fishing and skating, snowmobiling, and skiing. Summers attract a multi-million-dollar business, as tourists hike, fish, swim, canoe, and sunbathe along Lake Erie beaches and numerous rivers. The Cincinnati Bengals and Cleveland Cavaliers professional teams attract thousands of fans, especially as the teams earn ranking in the playoffs. Tourists generate more than 36 billion dollars each year to hunt deer, turkeys, quail, or coyotes, visit 74 state parks, homes of seven US presidents, the Great Serpent Mound, museums, the Pro Football Hall of Fame, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Another attraction is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Canton; it was named after the Ohio-based Wright brothers, who invented the first airplane.



Orville (Left) and Wilbur (Right) Wright,
Creators of the First Functional Airplane

Politics in Ohio range from low public interest to massive crowds at rallies. Ohio has produced eight presidents: William McKinley, Ulysses Grant, William Henry Harrison, James Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, Warren Harding, Rutherford B. Hayes, and William H. Taft. In 2016, Governor John Kasich was a Republican candidate for US president.

Other famous people from Ohio include Neil Armstrong (astronaut: first man to walk on the moon), Erma Bombeck (humorist writer/speaker), Doris Day (singer), Annie Oakley (markswoman), Eddie Rickenbacker (WWII hero), Roy Rogers (actor), and Orville and Wilbur Wright (inventors). The current population of Ohio is about 11,614,000 people, causing Ohio to be among the most densely-populated states in America.

VOCABULARY

Deviation: departed from
Enthusiasts: supporters, fans

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Famous Person Vignette: Eddie Rickenbacker



Eddie Rickenbacker was born to a poor family in Ohio, and was wired for adventure, excitement, and commitment. His father died when Eddie was age 12. He sold newspapers, eggs, and goat milk to provide for his mother. As a teenager, Eddie held an ***infatuation*** with automobiles and racing. He took a job as a mechanic for a racing team, and learned to race. He set a speed record of 134 miles per hour at Daytona, Florida in 1914. His passion for speed shifted to open cockpit, double wing airplanes, which he learned to fly with dare-devil ***abandonment***. He joined the military to fly fighter planes in France in WWI. His courage and flying skills earned him the reputation of "Ace of aces". He was credited with downing 24 German fighters. He flew 300 combat missions, in which 134 were encounters with enemy aircraft.

After WWI, Eddie returned to the United States as a hero. He made speeches and turned down offers for movies and ***endorsements***. He and some friends started an automobile manufacturing company, but it went bankrupt. Eddie refused to file for bankruptcy and eventually paid off the debt. He was hired to manage a newly-formed airline, which he and several associates later purchased for 3.5 million dollars. Under Eddie's management, Eastern Air Lines became a major commercial enterprise. By 1941, Eastern was serving 41 cities.

The ***advent*** of WWII changed the commercial airline industry, as the federal government ***nationalized*** half of Eastern Air Lines' planes for military purposes. Eddie opposed the government's decision, but accepted it as a necessity to defeat Germany. His planes transported troops and cargo across the Atlantic Ocean to Africa. He was held in such high esteem, that he was asked to carry a memorized message from President Franklin Roosevelt to General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippine Islands. The pilot got lost, ran out of fuel, and crash-landed in the Pacific Ocean. The crew of eight men barely survived on a raft. They suffered from sunburn, lack of water, and starvation. Finally, a seagull-like bird landed on Eddie Rickenbacker's head. He snatched the bird and divided the meat among the other seven men. The intestines were used as bait for catching fish. Thus, Eddie and his companions survived their ordeal until search planes finally rescued them after 22 days at sea. Rickenbacker was again in headline news as a hero for keeping the men alive when all looked lost. Eddie was later reported as saying that he gave credit to God for sending the bird to preserve the men from starvation.

Years later, Eddie Rickenbacker retired to Florida, where he frequently went to the beach to feed seagulls. He remembered a previous teaching, "You were created because you have a purpose to fulfill."

VOCABULARY

Infatuation: a short-lived love of something
Abandonment: released control, fearless
Endorsements: use of his name to promote products
Advent: beginning
Nationalized: took control

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"It is when people forget God that tyrants forge their chains."
-Patrick Henry (Founding Father)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Oklahoma
Chapter 4 Section 2
Topic 6





Oklahoma is a state with a history of tragedy and triumph. The terrain of open prairies, rolling hills, and wooded canyons were first inhabited by moccasin-footed Native Americans. Young braves learned to hunt, fish, and gather berries along creeks and rivers. Buffalo, deer, turkey, and rabbits abounded. Young Indian girls learned how to make clothes and tepees from hides of animals. Indian youth usually established families during their late teenage years. Babies were carried in cradle boards on the backs of mothers, older sisters, or female relatives as they picked berries, cultivated corn, and attended to the needs of children and elderly parents.



Oklahoma City Skyline

The Native American culture began to change when horse-back explorers surveyed the land and claimed it for France or Spain. France defeated the Spanish and claimed thousands of acres of land between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, including the territory that eventually became Oklahoma. Napoleon sold the massive land area to the United States in 1803. Thus, all Europeans surrendered claims to the land known as The Louisiana Purchase, which was, at the time, occupied by Native Americans and a few American trappers, hunters, traders, and settlers. President Thomas Jefferson commissioned exploration of the area to determine how it could fit into the "***Manifest Destiny***" concept of the United States. Neither government officials nor settlers gave a great deal of consideration to the feelings or needs of Native Americans. At that time in history, most people worldwide held very little sympathy toward so-called uncivilized, ***indigenous*** peoples.

VOCABULARY

Manifest Destiny: westward expansion
Indigenous: native

Tragically, in 1838, thousands of Native Americans from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee were uprooted and forced to move to reservations established in The Oklahoma Territory by the United States government under the direction of President Andrew Jackson. That thousand-mile forced relocation became known as The Trail of Tears, because of the

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hardships and deaths of thousands of Indians. Consequently, Oklahoma became home of such tribes as Comanche, Osage, Kiowa, Arapaho, Wichita, Caddo, Seminole, Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw. Today, Oklahoma has the largest Native American population of any state.

The state nickname is "The Sooner State". That term was assigned to settlers who preceded the land rush of 1889, when the federal government authorized settlers to claim land previously designated for Native American occupation. More than 50,000 pioneers rushed to claim homesteads on the first day the land was opened for settlement. For two decades, vagabonds, rustlers, and bandits roamed the desolate, thinly-populated region. Gradually, law and order offered security for families, businessmen, and teachers. By 1907, Oklahoma residents filed for statehood. Oklahoma became the 46th state on November 16, 1907. The state motto is "Labor Conquers All Things". The preamble includes the words, "Invoking the guidance of Almighty God, in order to secure and perpetuate the blessing of liberty…do ordain and establish this constitution."



Oklahoma Oil Wells

Discovery of oil changed the economic and social climates in Oklahoma. An Indian named Lewis Ross discovered oil in 1859, and began selling small amounts from his well. Thus, Oklahoma became the first state to produce significant quantities of oil for commercial purposes. By 1897, oil production brought instant wealth to Native American landowners and white entrepreneurs who financed exploration and production. By 2015, Oklahoma was the 5th largest oil-producing state. Sadly, gambling casinos moved onto reservations and began to exploit Native American finances. Today, oil production and casinos rake in millions of dollars in revenue. Tragically, alcoholism, violence, incarcerations, and poverty accompany the "casino lifestyle".



Oklahoma Dust Bowl of the 1930s

Another tragic Oklahoma historic event occurred during the 1930's when drought, dust, and poverty caused thousands of "Okies" to travel to California to find work. Most arrived destitute, tired, and broken. Their presence raised resentment among California residents, who ridiculed, abused, and rejected the families. Gradually, however, most assimilated into California culture. Others eventually returned to Oklahoma to start life over as farmers, oil field workers, clerks, merchants, and craftsmen who helped Oklahoma become a prosperous state.

One of America's most horrific incidents occurred in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995 when a terrorist blew up the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, killing 168 people and injuring hundreds more. Oklahoma is part of a region called "Tornado Alley" because of the hundreds of tornadic storms that sweep across the state. More than

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150 tornadoes have raged across Oklahoma during the past 100 years! Major cities like Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Moore, Broken Arrow, Stillwater, and Enid experience storm damage that reaches into millions of dollars each year. However, the ***tenacity*** and perseverance of the people cause them to rebuild, assist their neighbors, and rekindle dreams.



A Tornado in Oklahoma

The Sooner State has produced famous people such as Will Rogers (humorist) , Garth Brooks (country singer), Paul Harvey (radio ***commentator***), Jim Thorpe (Indian athlete), Oral Roberts (evangelist), and Patti Page (actress and singer). The Oklahoma Music Hall of Fame is located in Muskogee. *Oklahoma*, a famous Hollywood musical, continues to be viewed by audiences nationwide. Oklahoma is often included in what is called the "Bible Belt", because of hundreds of churches that populate rural and urban communities. Consequently, homeschooling is becoming popular among families that prefer education laced with virtues, principles, and traditional values.

VOCABULARY

Tenacity: grit, determination, fortitude
Commentator: news reporter who also comments on news
Exploits: unusual achievements

A favorite meal is chicken fried steak with fried okra, squash, cornbread, blackeyed peas, mashed potatoes and gravy — topped off with pecan pie. Every year, college students attend football games between rival Oklahoma and Texas university teams. In fact, sports announcers refer to "The Red River Shootout" when Texas and Oklahoma teams battle for titles. Oklahoma does not host a professional football team, but its universities supply top talent to them. The Oklahoma Thunder professional basketball team is usually a tough opponent, having reached playoff status numerous times since 1979, when the Thunder won the national championship. The following vignette features Native American athlete, James Thorpe, who won fame as a football and track star.

Famous Person Vignette: James Thorpe



James (Jim) Thorpe was called "the greatest athlete in the world". That acclaim was an amazing proclamation for an American Indian boy born in a one-room cabin on an Oklahoma reservation. From his earliest days on his parents' rural farm, Jim liked to run, run, run! He demonstrated unparalleled physical stamina and athletic ability. Once, after his parents sent Jim to a distant boarding school, the boy ran more than two dozen miles to get back home. Later, after Jim's parents died, the 17 year-old youth was sent to Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania. There, he excelled in track and football. His ***exploits*** as a star running back, punter, and place kicker against Harvard and other football giants carried Jim's team to

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national prominence. At age 24, he was invited to represent the United States in the 1912 World Olympics in Sweden, where he won both the ***decathlon*** and ***pentathlon***. In fact, he shattered world records with his jaw-dropping performances in high jump, sprints, distance running, javelin throwing, and six other events. The king of Sweden shook Jim's hand as he said, "You are the greatest athlete in the world."

Later, Jim played professional baseball and excelled in professional football. His achievements on the field earned the title, "The greatest American football player of the 20th century." Tragically, like too many Native American men, Jim abused alcohol, exhibited turbulent behavior, and faced abject poverty by the age of 41. He "went through" three marriages and faced bouts of depression over his inability to cope with loss of fame. In reality, Jim never fully recovered from the childhood death of his twin brother and his parents. He tried to compensate through athletics. But, that ***venue*** failed to soothe the heartache and sense of unfulfillment. James Thorpe was Oklahoma's grandest athlete, who Hollywood honored with a major motion picture in 1951, entitled, *Jim Thorpe, All-American.*

VOCABULARY

Decathlon: ten track and field events
Pentathlon: six events including swimming, shooting, horseback riding
Venue: outlet, action



LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there."

-Will Rogers (Humorist)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Oregon
Chapter 4 Section 2
Topic 7





Prior to statehood in 1859, the land which today is called Oregon was inhabited by Native Americans who likely migrated from somewhere in Eastern Europe or Asia across the Bering Sea via a land bridge to North America. They likely drifted in families, clans, or tribes, across present day Alaska to the western coasts of North America. As tribes separated, they developed distinctive tribal characteristics, customs, and languages. By the time the Lewis and Clark expedition arrived at the Oregon coast in 1805, French, Russian, and English fur traders had ***trekked*** along streams, rivers, and lakes to trade knives, trinkets, and blankets with Indians for beaver, mink, otter, wolf, and bear pelts. As Spanish ships sailed along the west coast, captains claimed parts of the northwest region for Spain.



Beaver

Consequently, large portions of present day Oregon and Washington were initially claimed by Russia, England, France, and Spain. Therefore, lands occupied by Native Americans were claimed by several European nations. Ownership lines were not defined clearly, even among the various Indian tribes, who frequently fought to claim hunting and fishing grounds.

Boundary lines remained ***ambiguous*** in the early 1800s. That began to change in 1803, when France sold the region known as the Louisiana Purchase to the United States. That purchase of 828,000 square miles almost doubled the size of the United States, adding territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. President Thomas Jefferson commissioned Lewis and Clark to use ***celestial navigation*** techniques to establish absolute landmarks westward to the Pacific Ocean. The explorers arrived in present-day Astoria, Oregon, in 1805, but did not claim the territory for the United States. However, the journals and reports written by Lewis and Clark stimulated a great westward migration of Americans, who gathered in Missouri and followed the Oregon Trail charted by Lewis and Clark.

VOCABULARY

Trekked: walked, hiked long distances
Ambiguous: not clearly defined
Celestial Navigation: use of positions of stars to establish locations

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Subsequently, by 1836, more than 12,000 American pioneers pushed into the land claimed by various Native American tribes and European nations. In 1846, England and the United States signed the Oregon Treaty, by which England gave up claim to all territory south of the 49th Parallel (current Canadian border). Russia, Spain, and France soon did likewise. Thus, the Oregon Territory was organized as part of the United States in 1848. Statehood followed in 1859, making Oregon the 33rd state.

Salem was established as the capital. Politicians declared the Oregon Grape as the state flower, and the Douglas Fir as the official state tree; the Beaver was declared the state animal, and the Western Meadowlark was designated as the state bird. Pioneers began to market timber, salmon, and cultivated crops, including hay, grapes, wheat, barley, hazelnuts, Christmas trees, and apples.

From the ***inception*** of Oregon as a territory, politics leaned toward ***progressivism***. The independent-minded settlers wanted freedom to live with little or no interference. However, as time passed, the rough-and-tumble frontiersmen edged away from traditional family values founded on Judeo-Christian principles of individualism, to embrace a ***platform*** based on socialistic politics, with focus on extreme environmentalism. About 25% of Oregonians currently consider themselves to be "non-religious". That secular, environmental-protectionist mindset evolved into a new definition of tolerance, as well as embracing alternative lifestyles, restrictions against the lumber and fishing industries, legalizing marijuana, promoting promiscuity, and maintaining prohibitions against African-Americans. Portland and Salem became centers for promotion of progressive ideas.

VOCABULARY

Subsequently: closely following
Inception: beginning, starting point
Progressivism: political beliefs based on excessive government controls
Platform: major beliefs and values



Portland, Oregon

Portland is host of more beer breweries and entertainment night-spots (in excess of 50) than any USA city of comparable size. The Federal Bureau of Investigation rates Portland as second in the nation for abusing females. Each year, the alcohol and night-spot industries generate an atmosphere where hundreds of run-away teenage girls are lured into abusive activities.

The vulnerable girls are usually between 12 and 16 years of age. The majority are from foster-care or fatherless homes, where abuse has already occurred. However, many leave "normal" homes, from where the girls want to escape parental rules. Tragically, many die early deaths due to abuse, venereal disease, and suicide. In the interim, they exist as slaves, distraught over emotional and physical abuse, a sense of hopelessness, and false belief that they are not worthy of happiness. Even though several Christian-based organizations exercise gallant efforts to

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rescue the girls, the majority are held captive by abusive men, who market the girls through escort services, massage parlors, and night clubs. Most of the girls are white, Hispanic, or Native American. Blacks historically have been excluded from Oregon society.

The original Oregon application for statehood actually prohibited Blacks from living in Oregon. In fact, prior to 1965, an atmosphere of white supremacy prevailed so strongly that mobs routinely tormented Asians and African-Americans who attempted to establish homes and businesses. Even today, Oregon has one of the nation's lowest percentages of African-American families. Fortunately, recent focus on college and professional athletics has softened public attitude toward Blacks. The Portland Trail Blazers professional basketball team includes very talented Black players. Likewise, The University of Oregon Ducks football team, led by talented Black players, has ***garnered*** national attention with its no-huddle, run-and-shoot offense.

State politics, based on progressive policies, have caused the once-leading timber industry to drop 90 percent in production and employment. Whereas Oregon once hosted numerous headquarters of the lumber industry, many central offices have moved to states like Mississippi and Tennessee. However, Oregon still leads the nation in production of softwood lumber. In spite of the fact that Oregon has the 5th highest personal income tax in the US, several national offices operate in and near Portland: Nike and Adidas shoes, and Intel Corporation, employing thousands of workers.

One of the leading revenue-generating sources in Oregon is the tourist industry. Each year, multiple thousands of people drive along US Highway 101 to view the absolutely beautiful Oregon coastline. Whale-watching is also a chief tourist attraction. People from around the world flock to see Mt. Hood, 20 miles east of Portland. Tourists hike, camp, swim, canoe, and photograph scenes near the majestic, 11,239 feet high, dormant volcano, which last erupted in 1865. Crater Lake, the deepest lake in the USA, also attracts multitudes of tourists annually.



Crater Lake

Major cities include Portland, Eugene, Astoria, Salem, Hillsboro, and Beaverton. US highway 5 enters at the California border, and connects cities such as Medford, Grants Pass, Eugene, and Portland, which is a major shipping port located at the intersection of the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Cargo ships from around the world transport cargo in, and lumber and agricultural products out of Portland Harbor. US highway 84 enters at the Nevada border and loops across northern Oregon to Portland. Oregon is touched by Washington on the north, Idaho on the east, and California and Nevada on the south. The Pacific Ocean forms the western border. Even though environmental groups have severely restricted commercial fishing along Oregon's western coast, fishermen still harvest halibut,

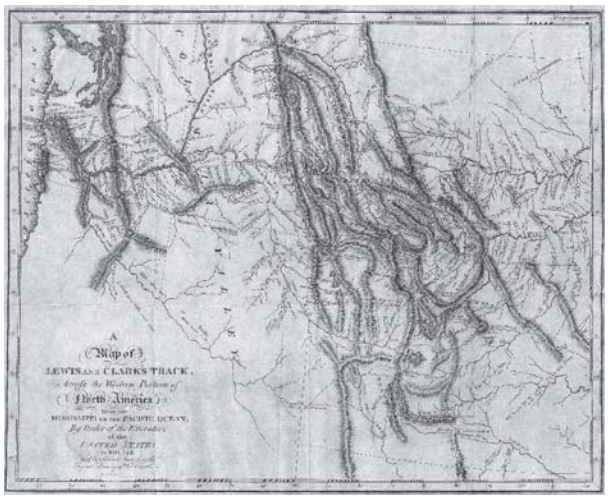
VOCABULARY

Garnered: collected, earned

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crabs, and salmon. Favorite restaurant foods include pecan-crusted salmon and baked halibut. However, boats often have to travel to sources near Alaska to harvest sufficient quantities of fish to remain profitable. Oregon is a beautiful state, whose natural terrain is second to none. Nature's fingerprints are evident, inspiring writers, photographers, song writers, and lovers who want to enjoy leisure to muse and embrace the Creator's marvelous handwork.



Partial map of Lewis & Clark Expedition

WATCH VIDEO
Lewis and Clark

Famous Persons Vignettes: Sacagawea, Lewis, and Clark

Heroism is depicted in numerous ways. Most people think that heroism is revealed primarily in combat. Certainly, it is. However, the original explorers of the Oregon Trail also deserve to be remembered as heroes. They earned hero status because of their persistence, courage, bravery, tenacity, and endurance. Remarkable perseverance was demonstrated by the teenage Shoshone Indian mother, Sacagawea, who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition more than 8,000 miles over snow-covered mountains, along raging rivers, and through parched canyons…while taking care of a nursing, infant child. The gallant girl had been stolen by a warring tribe from her Shoshone home in Idaho as a child, and sold to a French fur trader.

Lewis and Clark met the Frenchman, and learned that his ***common-law wife*** spoke several native languages, and was from the region that Lewis and Clark intended to explore. The Frenchman and Sacagawea were hired as guides and interpreters. The teenage mother endured harsh treatment from her French common-law husband. However,

VOCABULARY

Common-law wife: live together without being married legally

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Lewis and Clark confronted the Frenchman, and prohibited him from abusing Sacagawea during the journey. Both Anglo men treated the young Indian woman respectfully and courteously, especially when she became very ill from exhaustion and exposure to severe weather. Meriwether had been trained by his mother to use herbs to remedy common illnesses, and Dr. Benjamin Rush (colonial America's leading medical doctor) had trained him in emergency procedures commonly practiced on battlefields. Even though Lewis' medical skills were crude, he was able to preserve the lives of his men and Sacagawea.

Lewis and Clark were committed to fulfill their assignment from President Thomas Jefferson to explore the headwaters of the Missouri River, and to map the vast, uncharted region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. That assignment would have overwhelmed most men, but Lewis and Clark (and Sacagawea) confidently set out to fulfill their task. Other than a few mountain men who had pierced parts of the vast Missouri River region, no white man had attempted to identify specific locations of rivers, mountains, waterfalls, and canyons. Lewis and Clark applied their celestial navigation skills to chart the exact sites of significant places. The explorers knew that absolute, predictable, rotations and locations of stars would enable them to identify with pin-point accuracy the exact locale of significant landmarks. The journals and documents compiled along the journey were so accurate that future explorers were able to travel to the precise locations of waterfalls, rivers, and mountain passes. Consequently, the Oregon Trail was established, enabling thousands of pioneers to travel confidently from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean to establish the state of Oregon.



Oregon Waterfall

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"A person should never quit trying to be good, regardless of past choices or circumstances."

-John Maxwell (Preacher)

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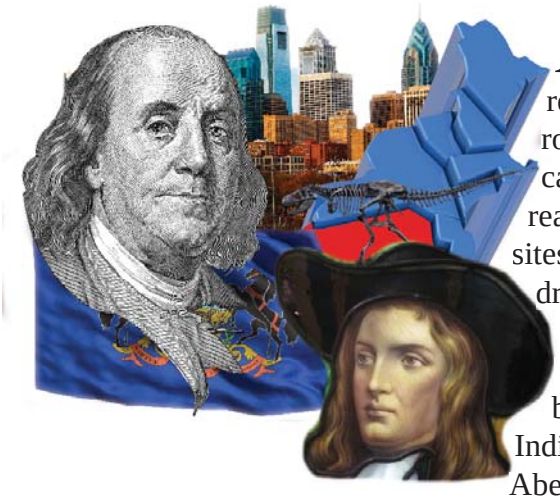
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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Pennsylvania
Chapter 4 Section 2
Topic 8





A man wearing a leather glove stood in a field and released a falcon which quickly snatched a grouse that rose from a grain field. The falcon returned to its master, carrying the captured grouse. Pennsylvania is known for reasons ranging from ***falconry*** to chocolate candy, patriotic sites, and record-level deer, to Amish people driving horse-drawn carriages in shopping centers.

The state is one of America's most interesting places because of its history of such things as religious freedom, Indian battles, heroic action during the War of Independence, Abe Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, steel manufacturing techniques, professional football, basketball, and baseball championships, mushroom recipes, steak and cheese sandwiches, shoo-fly pie, guitar production, vicious snow storms, and beautiful meadows.



William Penn

Contemporary history all started in 1681 when William Penn was granted a large ***parcel*** of land west of New Jersey, by British King Charles II, to settle a debt. Penn attracted English Quakers, and invited people from Germany, Ireland, and Holland, by advertising cheap land, freedom of religion, fair trial by jury, freedom from unjust imprisonment, and free elections with separation of powers.

VOCABULARY

Falconry: hunting with falcons
Parcel: acreage
Pacifism: opposition to war of any kind
Allegiance: loyalty
Magistrates: government officials

Immigrants accepted Penn's invitation to settle in America, and Philadelphia (established as the "City of Brotherly Love"), was a focal point for settlers. Basic Quaker beliefs were grounded in the biblical Ten Commandments not to kill, covet, steal, lie, or worship false gods while upholding Christian virtues of honesty, kindness, forgiveness, and hard work. Quakers also added their insistence on practicing ***pacifism*** and abstaining from taking oaths of ***allegiance***, or bowing to government officials. These "other" two distinct Quaker beliefs led to major conflicts with settlers and British ***magistrates*** who wanted western Pennsylvania families to be able to defend

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themselves against abusive French soldiers and hostile Indians.

Eventually, the Quakers lost political control of legislative bodies throughout Pennsylvania, and the state became more like the other colonies. In the meantime, Pennsylvania became popular with the Amish, Mennonites, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran ***congregations***. Pennsylvania remained a distinctly Christian state, but it gradually left its Quaker format. By the time the 13 colonies declared their independence from England in 1776, Quaker beliefs of freedom of religion, peaceful assembly, and trial by jury, remained key features that were incorporated into the colonial Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution.

Pennsylvania officially became a state in 1787. Since Philadelphia is located in the middle of the original 13 colonies, the state was considered "the keystone" that held the colonies together. Borders are New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Lake Erie. Harrisburg is the capital. The state motto is "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence". More than 13,000,000 people call the "Keystone State" home. Thick forests cover a large portion of the state, providing home to deer, black bears, wild turkeys, elk, pheasant, and grouse. Pioneers from New England walked and traveled in ***Conestoga*** covered wagons across wilderness to settle in western Pennsylvania, and later to move on to Oregon and California. Thousands of acres of farmland and orchards are sprinkled between cities and forests. Cities like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Hershey, Allentown, Harrisburg, and Altoona are home to such industries as steel mills, meat packing plants, guitar and chocolate factories, Christmas tree farms, cherry orchards, sausage manufacturing, and electronic suppliers. The Pittsburgh Steelers and Philadelphia Eagles professional football teams have won national championships, as has the Philadelphia Phillies baseball team. Other, less popular professional teams, include hockey and soccer.

Prior to 1970, Pennsylvania was home to many cloth manufacturing mills and garment factories, but in recent years those industries have ***diminished*** due to union demands, Asian competition, plus government taxes and regulations. Jobs are still available for people in petroleum ***extraction***, ***pharmaceuticals***, food processing, electrical equipment, dairy products, and other agricultural industries, such as raising cattle, and processing cherries, maple syrup, and corn.

The great Johnstown flood occurred in May 1889 when a dam broke during a torrential rain. More than 20 million tons of water rushed down upon villages to kill 2,209 people and destroy 1,600 homes.



Aftermath of the 1889 Johnstown Flood

VOCABULARY

Congregations: people who worship in churches
Conestoga: a type of big-wheeled covered wagon
Diminished: reduced, lessened, grew smaller
Extraction: drilling, pulling out
Pharmaceuticals: prescription drugs

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Famous people from Pennsylvania include Louisa May Alcott (writer), Stephen Foster (composer), James Buchanan (president), James Stewart (actor), Arnold Palmer (golfer), Robert Peary (explorer), and Ethel Waters (singer). Pennsylvania was the first state to build a super highway in the US (1940). The nation's first oil well was in Titusville (1859). The Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh houses a complete skeleton of a Tyrannosaurus Rex. Independence Hall and the Benjamin Franklin Museum in Philadelphia attract thousands of tourists each year.



Tyrannosaurus Rex skeleton at the Carnegie Museum

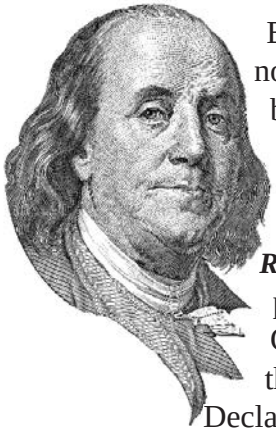


Philadelphia

VOCABULARY

Poor Richard's Almanac: a book about weather, philosophy, astronomy, and poetry
Aristocracy: elite, high society, wealthy families

Famous Person Vignette: Benjamin Franklin



Benjamin Franklin was not born in Philadelphia, but he established his printing business there. It is also where he published ***Poor Richard's Almanac*** and participated in the Continental Congresses that created the Declaration of Independence and US Constitution. Franklin traveled to France in 1776, and resided there nine years as US ambassador to persuade the French ***aristocracy*** to support the colonial war against England. Even though Franklin was more than 80 years old, he applied an effective strategy to gain favor by flattering French society women, who admired Franklin for his achievements in science (discovery of electricity) and improvement of such items as the bathtub and efficient cooking stove. His diplomatic skills enabled Franklin to gain much needed financial and naval support, that eventually led to the surrender of British General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, thus ending the War of Independence in 1781.

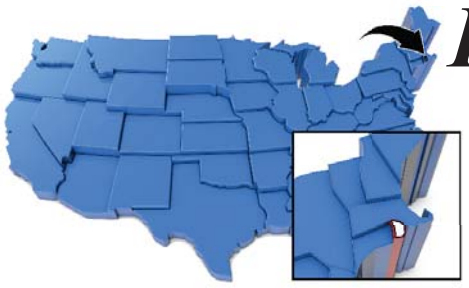
LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"The Constitution only guarantees the American people the right to pursue happiness. You have to catch it yourself."
-Benjamin Franklin
(Founding Father)

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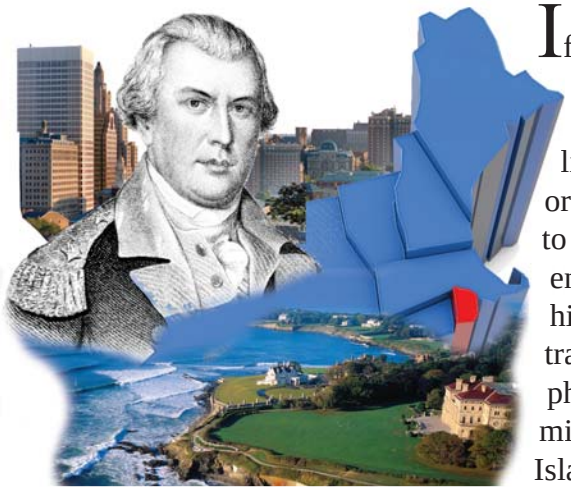
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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States

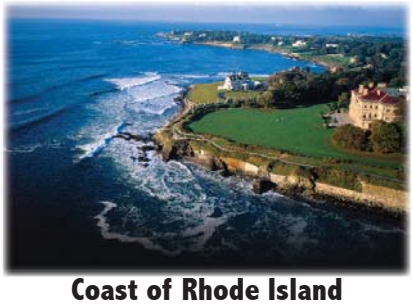


Rhode Island
Chapter 4 Section 2
Topic 9





If you were to sail a small boat along the coast of Rhode Island, you would enjoy 40 miles of sandy beaches, rocky shores, and colorful cliffs marked with ***vintage*** lighthouses. Thousands of tourists arrive by airlines, or drive up Interstate 95 in family vehicles or rental cars, to visit friends in homes or stay in luxury hotels, while enjoying local ***cuisine*** at restaurants and gawking at popular historical sites. Even local residents stroll along hiking trails, vineyard rows, park paths, and shorelines to snap photographs (with smartphones and expensive cameras) of migratory birds, ***heritage*** homes, and zoo animals. Rhode Island is only 48 miles long and 37 miles wide (the smallest state), but choices of things to do and places to see are almost unlimited.



Coast of Rhode Island

The history of people in Rhode Island goes back several thousand years, when Native American tribes gathered nuts, harvested deer, fished in rivers, and fought each other over territorial claims. They watched in fear and confusion in the 1600s as European explorers landed to claim ownership for kings in Spain, France, and England. The British finally defeated other nations, and established a colony in Massachusetts. In 1636, Roger Williams left Massachusetts to establish a colony called ***Providence***, which later became Rhode Island. Williams was a preacher who disagreed with some of the practices of Puritans who had established Massachusetts. Williams purchased land from local Indians, and set up a community based on Judeo-Christian principles of freedom of religion, assembly, and speech. Those "rights" were foundational to the Bill of Rights built into the US Constitution in 1887.

Colonial schools between 1636 and 1776 were ***predominately*** private, and available only to white, ***Protestant*** boys. Most students learned at home or in private ***one-room schools*** taught by local preachers or women who knew how to read, write, and do basic arithmetic. Around 1767, Black children and white girls in Rhode

VOCABULARY

Vintage: old and considered valuable
Cuisine: fine quality food
Heritage: historical
Providence: pertaining to God
Predominately: mostly
Protestant: non-Catholic
One-room school: all grades in one room

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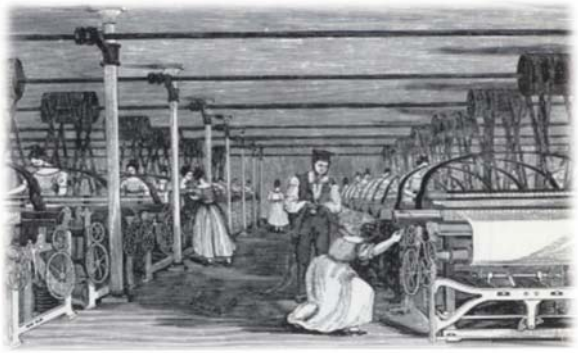
Island were allowed to attend community schools supported by taxes and donations of silver coins, or beef, pork, and corn. In both private and community schools, emphasis was on reading, writing, and arithmetic (the 3 R's), and character training with the Bible, especially the New Testament, as the textbook. Discipline was usually severe, including ***strapping*** and ***caning*** for such offenses as cheating, gambling, swearing, not knowing answers, absenteeism, and disruptions. Students were considered educated when they could demonstrate ability to read the Bible, write complete sentences, and compute basic fractions, percentages, and whole numbers. Few students over the age of 14 attended school. The exception was teenagers who demonstrated capability to attend college, where they were expected to master Greek, Latin, and ***Rhetoric***.

Rhode Island was the first colony (state) to fight the British, and to declare independence from England in 1776. The capital is Providence. The main highway is I-95. Neighboring states are Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Atlantic Ocean forms the eastern border. The current population is 1,056,300 people, employed in such businesses as grape vineyards, oceanic research, production of jewelry, electronics, and plastics, and the healthcare industry.

VOCABULARY

Strapping: whipping with a belt
Caning: whipping with a cane
Rhetoric: logical public speaking
Secular: devoid of Biblical values
Textile: cloth manufacturing
Carbines: small rifles
Sabers: swords used by army officers

The state motto is "Hope". However, progressive politics and ***secular*** education based on political correctness (regarding income equality, fairness, and socialistic policies), have eroded business profitability and job expansion. Consequently, many disillusioned young people have embraced socialistic concepts and rejected capitalism and free enterprise. The result is that most of the founding beliefs on which Roger Williams established Rhode Island have been stripped from the culture. Prior to WWII, students learned about men such as George Washington, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Alexander Hamilton. Contemporary youth in the 400 public schools know little about such heroes. Parents who want their teenagers to learn the values of Roger Williams and the Founding Fathers homeschool or send their children to one of the 201 private schools.



Samuel Slater's Textile Mill

The industrial revolution in America began in 1790 when Rhode Island businessman Samuel Slater built the first ***textile*** factory in the colonies. His creativity and application of free enterprise principles led to employment of hundreds of people in the cloth manufacturing industry. Men like William Sprague, George Corliss, and Ambrose Burnside developed machinery that produced 100,000 ***carbines***, 70,000 rifles, and 19,400 ***sabers***, as well as hundreds of sewing machines and steam boilers, plus thousands

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of uniforms and blankets for the Union army during the Civil War (1861-1865). For its size, the tiny state was a major factor in enabling the Union to remain intact in 1865.

George Cohan brought fame to Rhode Island when he authored the songs, *You're a Grand Old Flag* and *The Yankee Doodle Boy*. School children from coast to coast learned to sing those songs during patriotic celebrations. Another significant contribution from Rhode Island was the invention of gas-lighted streets in 1803. A major military leader from Rhode Island was Nathanael Greene, whose use of ***guerrilla warfare*** tactics enabled colonists to defeat the British in the War of Independence. You will learn of him in the following vignette.

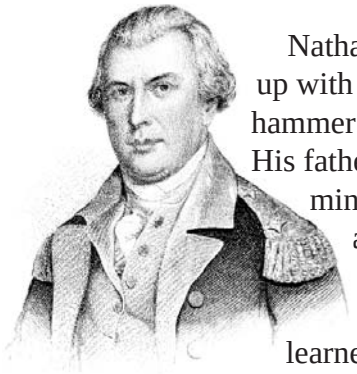


Providence - Rhode Island's Capital

VOCABULARY

Guerrilla warfare: surprise hit and run
Quaker assembly: Quaker church
Tyranny: rule by violence

Famous Person Vignette: Nathanael Greene



Nathanael Greene grew up with a blacksmith hammer in his hands. His father was a Quaker minister who owned an iron foundry in Rhode Island, where Nathanael learned to work hard until tasks were completed. His father and mother did not believe in war. Rather, they taught their son to read the Bible, pray, and abstain from violent behavior. In 1770, Nathanael was elected to the state legislature, where he developed an intense interest in politics and military strategy. He married Catharine Littlefield, who was also interested in military and political matters.

One day, Nathanael stopped to observe colonial troops as they practiced. The local ***Quaker assembly*** expelled young Nathanael for expressing an interest in military forces. Nathanael was disappointed in his church's decision, because he believed that freedom from British ***tyranny*** would occur only if patriotic citizens participated in action to gain American independence. Even though Nathanael was not yet 25 years old, he offered himself for service to defend Rhode Island against British troops.

Nathanael quickly rose to the rank of Brigadier General and was appointed as an aide to General George Washington. Nathanael was ordered to lead a colonial militia to stop British forces from conquering southern colonies. Greene's knowledge of British fighting techniques in which soldiers were ordered to fight in lines and columns, enabled him to apply a hit-and-run strategy that caused British General Cornwallis to

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divide his troops. Greene commanded a much smaller force of "rag-tag" colonial militia, but was successful in forcing the superior British forces to retreat from Georgia, and march toward Yorktown, Virginia. There, General Washington's troops trapped Cornwallis, who was forced to surrender. The war ended.

After the war, the people of Georgia honored Greene by giving him a plantation. However, while working in the hot sun, Greene had a stroke and died at age 44. Later, his widow invited some friends from Rhode Island to visit her on the plantation. One of the friends was a young man named Eli Whitney. During his visit, he observed slaves as they separated seeds from cotton bolls. Eli went to his guest room, where he designed the cotton gin that revolutionized the cotton industry.



Rhode Island Lighthouse

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Learning is not virtue, but the means to bring us an acquaintance with it."

-Nathanael Greene
(General in War of Independence)

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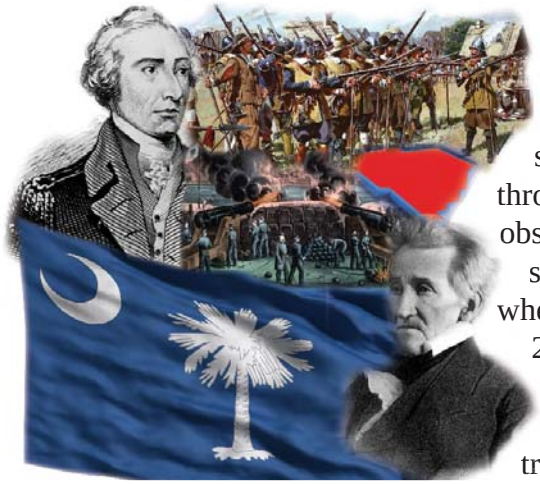
HISTOGRAPHY:
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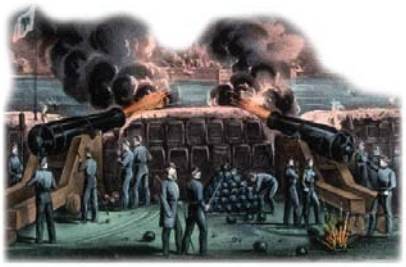
South Carolina

Chapter 4 Section 2
Topic 10





South Carolina is generally a friendly place. Neighbors like to sip iced tea together on hot summer afternoons. Country folks often enjoy chatting and laughing on porch swings in fall evenings. Tourists by the thousands drive through wooded forests or along 187 miles of sandy beaches to observe flowers that turn trees pink, yellow, or white. In fact, springtime in "The Palmetto State" is hard to beat for beauty when peach and apple blossoms decorate hundreds of orchards, 250 golf courses, as well as household gardens that display azaleas and yellow jessamine (state flower). Two-thirds of the state is ***forested*** with moss-covered oaks, tall ***palmetto*** trees, and stately pines. Urban areas like Greenville, Rock Hill, Mount Pleasant, and Charleston (the capital), host spring flower festivals that attract thousands of visitors each year. While traveling to or from the floral festivals, residents and visitors are likely to screech to a halt to avoid an armadillo, turtle, alligator, deer, turkey, pig, snake, or even a slow driving tourist or farmer.



The Battle of Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the American Civil War.

The Atlantic Ocean is the eastern border. Other borders are North Carolina and Georgia. The original settlers in 1670 were from England. They were among the thirteen colonies that settled in America. They came to acquire free land on which to start life all over. The quickest way to establish homes was to raise cattle, hogs, poultry, and crops. The state's ***temperate*** climate, with 225 sunny days a year, is warm in summer and mild in winter, creating ideal growing conditions for tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and vegetables. Sadly, the plantation model supported by slave labor became popular. Black slaves were imported from Africa and the West Indies to provide free workers to cultivate cotton and tobacco fields, and fruit orchards. Today, African-Americans compose about 30 percent of the state's population.

The first shot that started the Civil War occurred at Fort Sumter, on the coast of South Carolina. One reason South Carolina seceded from the Union in 1861 was to preserve an agriculture

VOCABULARY

Forested: covered with trees
Palmetto: palm trees with fan-shaped leaves
Temperate: mild

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economy supported by Black slavery. During the Civil War (1861-1865), more than one-fourth of South Carolina soldiers were killed, and multitudes were wounded. A horrible consequence of the war and the practice of slavery was fatherlessness. Families were broken up, causing thousands of Black and White children and single mothers to struggle with poverty and lack of male protection. A negative spin-off of fatherless homes was that children grew up with little exposure to positive male role models, who could provide discipline, ***affirmation***, guidance, and financial support. Even today, many single-parent homes are struggling to train children to exercise self-discipline, entertain high ***aspirations***, practice moral courage, and acquire the ability and skills to obtain and retain employability.

Tragically, only about 45 percent of African-American students in South Carolina graduate in twelve years; at least 55 percent drop out of school, mostly in 9th and 10th grades. Many have received little or no training on how to make wise life choices or remain pure until marriage. All too often, awkward domestic conditions and peer pressure are major reasons teenagers quit school. A big mistake girls make is to date males who quit school, engage in gang activity, or lack employable skills and aspirations. Many boys enter sports in the hope of becoming professional athletes. The probability of being drafted by a professional team is extremely small. In the first place, college enrollment is usually required. Of the 460,000 US college athletes, less than five percent actually get drafted by professional teams. Even if they are selected, they usually play less than three years, due to injury, lack of ability, or poor lifestyle decisions.

A much more likely formula for success is to study hard, don't hold grudges, learn how to make wise decisions, maintain moral purity, pursue a noble dream, abstain from drugs and alcohol, finish school, and complete training that equips you to be employable.

The population of South Carolina is more than 4,700,000 people. Employment for skilled people is available in such industries as aerospace, agriculture, leather products, technology, restaurants, tourism, automotive manufacturing, and export and import businesses. More than 356,800 people work for government agencies. Schools, colleges, and universities employ several thousand teachers, secretaries, administrators, coaches, aides, and counselors. Students who want to enter non-college prep careers can obtain training in schools for art, music, welding, photography, real estate, commercial vehicle drivers, medical technicians, culinary skills, accounting, search and rescue, and cosmetology. Students who prefer an alternative to public schools attend one of 450 private schools, or home school.

Famous people from South Carolina include John Calhoun (statesman), Andrew Jackson (president), Bob Jones (college founder), and Francis Marion (patriot soldier). They exercised the state motto, "While I Breathe, I Hope".



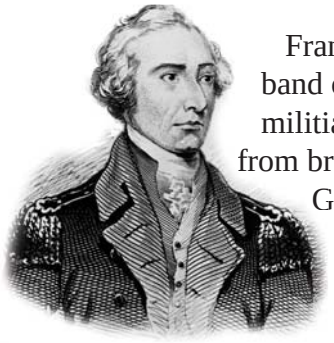
Andrew Jackson

VOCABULARY

Affirmation: confirm, build confidence
Aspirations: goals, dreams

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Famous Person Vignette: Francis Marion



Francis Marion and his band of South Carolina militia watched quietly from brush as British General Cornwallis and Colonel Tarleton led several thousand English soldiers in long columns along a tree-lined road. The English troops were confident that they would conquer Marion's rag-tag collection of colonial farmers quickly, and get back to comfortable quarters in New York City. Little did Cornwallis and Tarleton realize that they would be surprised within minutes, and be in full retreat in a few weeks. The British army had recently been established as the most powerful army in Europe, and had no doubt that the American rebellion would soon be over. The only sound was the plodding feet of soldiers as they marched down the dusty road. Suddenly, a volley of musket shots rang out, and a dozen British soldiers fell dead. Then silence. Colonel Tarleton dug spurs into his horse and shouted for a dozen soldiers to rush to the site of the rifle shots. Smoke still hung in the air, but not a soul could be seen. Birds resumed their singing and a gentle breeze sifted through trees. The "Swamp Fox" had struck again and, as at other times in recent weeks, Marion and his men had disappeared.

The British didn't know how to fight "ghosts" that struck, then disappeared, only to reappear someplace else unexpectedly to kill again. Such was the strategy of Francis Marion's band of ***guerillas***. They were always outnumbered, and knew that face-to-face fighting against the battle-hardened English would be suicide. Therefore, Marion's men would hide in the dense swamps until British troops appeared. Then, the colonials would select a spot that allowed a quick get-away after firing deadly shots at the British soldiers. This hit-and-run style of fighting became known as "guerilla warfare".

Marion's swamp men so effectively harassed British soldiers, that General Cornwallis divided his troops into two groups. One group caught some colonials unexpectedly, and defeated them. However, British casualties were so severe that General Cornwallis marched to Yorktown, Virginia. There, he was cornered and surrendered to General Washington, thus ending the War of Independence. Francis Marion's ***unorthodox*** style of guerilla warfare fighting was new to European military leaders, who called it "the American form of shoot-and-hide fighting". A film, *The Patriot*, starring Mel Gibson, was popular and inspiring for liberty-minded people, but was not a true depiction of Francis Marion and his men.

VOCABULARY

Guerillas: soldiers using hit and run tactics
Unorthodox: not normal, unusual

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"I am in love, and my sweetheart is liberty."
-Francis Marion (Patriot Soldier)

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